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GUIDE

TO

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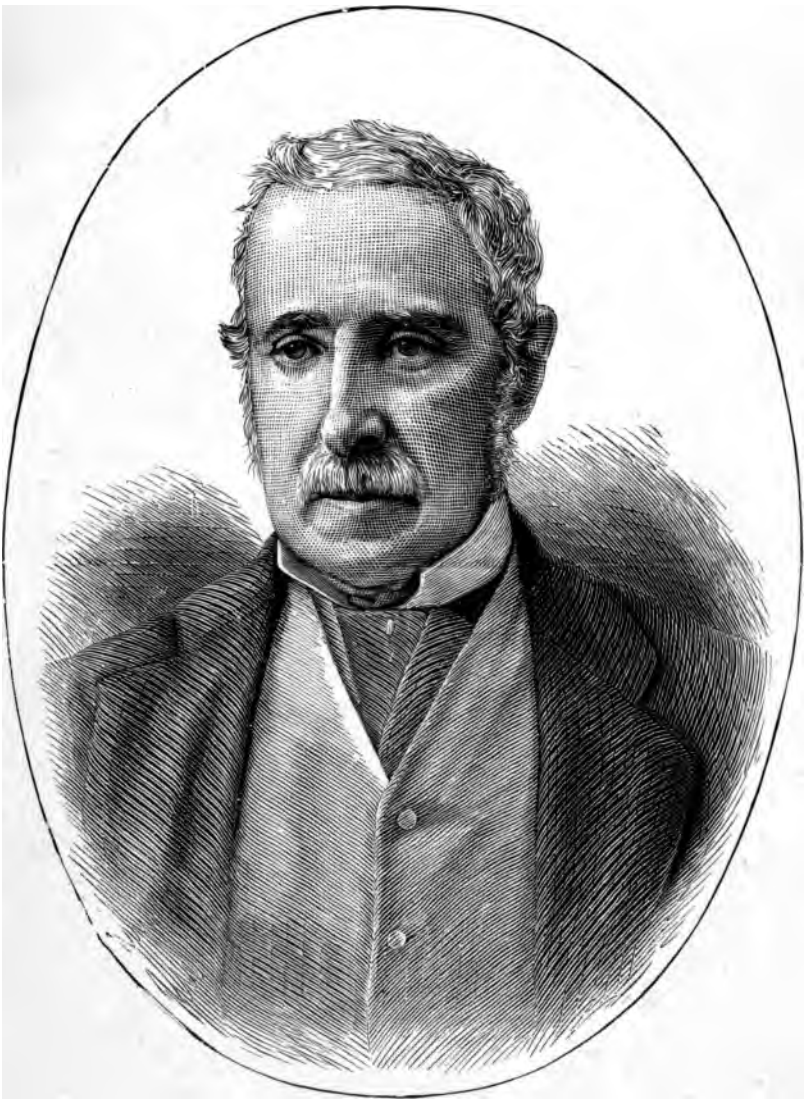

RIGHT HON SIR GEORGE GREY, P.C., K.C.B., D.C.L.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUCKLAND CITY COUNCIL

A GUIDE

TO THE

PRINCIPAL MANUSCRIPTS
EARLY PRINTED BOOKS
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

ETC.

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PREFACE.

To the generosity of the late Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the citizens of Auckland are indebted for the best collection of manuscripts and early printed books to be found in the whole of the Australasian colonies.

This collection of literary treasures has for the past twenty years formed part of the Auckland Free Public Library, and, although duly catalogued, it has long been felt that some account of its more important features would be both interesting and useful to visitors from abroad and to the New Zealand public generally.

The matter having engaged the attention of the City Council, it was decided to have an account prepared, and His Worship the Mayor arranged with the writer to make the compilation.

The plan upon which the work has been arranged is that of the British Museum Guide Books, with the addition of some illustrative notes, which it is believed will be of assistance to those using the Guide.

The Guide is divided into three sections—the first comprising books in manuscript, documents, and autograph letters; the second, books printed in foreign countries in the 15th and 16th Centuries; and the third, books printed in England during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, with brief reference to a few important books of later dates. With the exception of a small number of works to which donors names are appended, the whole of the collection described was the gift of Sir George Grey.

In the Library are a number of valuable documents relating to the native races of New Zealand and South Africa, but as these require to be properly arranged, and

translations made (a work that would take up much time), it has been deemed advisable not to deal with them in the present publication.

Although this work is not intended for specialists, but for the general public, every care has been taken to make the descriptions thoroughly accurate and reliable. In a considerable number of instances this has been a work of much difficulty, owing to important bibliographical works not being available for reference. The bibliographer alone can realise what this means when dealing with 15th Century books without date, printer's name, or place of publication.

I have to thank Mr. Shillington, the Librarian, for valuable assistance, and the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, for several translations.

HENRY SHAW.

Vermont Street, Auckland, May, 1907.

Manuscripts.

INTRODUCTION.

The oldest writing known to us is to be found inscribed on two cylinder jars of pottery, one bearing the name of Horus Ka, with the personal name of "King Ap," and the other that of Ha, wife of the Horus Ka. These cylinders were found in the tomb of Ka-ap at Abydos, in Egypt. Ka-ap was the sixth King of Dynasty O, which immediately preceded the first dynasty of Egyptian Kings. The date of the inscriptions, according to Professor Flinders Petrie, is about 4900 B.C.

On the ebony tablet of Aha-Mena, first King of the first Dynasty, we have the most ancient example of continuous writing in hieroglyphs yet discovered. This tablet was found in the King's tomb at Abydos, and shows the King making an offering; it also bears figures of shrines, a fort, and what appears to be a sacrifice of captives; its date is about 4770 B.C.

The oldest literary composition known, and the oldest book in existence, is the celebrated Papyrus Prisse, in the Louvre, Paris. It comprises 18 pages in Egyptian Hieratic writing, executed about B.C. 2500. It is a treatise on how to behave wisely, and claims to have been composed as far back as B.C. 3350. The oldest Greek writing is to be found on a Papyrus at Vienna, written in uncial characters about the beginning of the Third Century B.C. It is in the form of a curse. A person named Artemisia calls down vengeance on the father of her dead child for deserting her without supplying the means to bury it. Other notable early Greek MSS. are portions of the Antrope of Euripides, the Phaedo of Plato, and Homer's Iliad—all in uncial characters, and of the Third Century B.C.; while the Poems of Bacchylides, First Century B.C., is a recent discovery of great importance. Probably the most ancient record we have in Latin

is on a wax tablet found in Pompeii, and now in the National Museum, Naples. It is a note of a payment made to Ambricia Januaria, scratched with a stylus in cursive letters, and dated A.D. 55.

In Biblical Manuscripts (with the exception of a small fragment of a Psalter in Greek, on papyrus, of about the end of the Third Century, now in the British Museum), the oldest known is the Cottonian Genesis. This MS. consisted of 165 quarto leaves, written in uncial Greek about the Fourth Century, with 250 miniatures illustrating the text. Unfortunately, it was burnt in the fire which destroyed a large portion of the Cottonian Collection in 1731, and only a mass of blackened fragments now remains. The text, however, is preserved to us through collations made before the fire.

The most important Biblical Manuscript in existence is the "Codex Sinaiticus," which contains the oldest of all the New Testament Codexes. It was obtained by Dr. Tischendorf from the Convent of St. Catherine, Mount Sinai, in 1859, and is now in the Imperial Library, St. Petersburg. It is in Greek, and was written early in the Fifth Century. The next in importance are the "Codex Vaticanus," in the Vatican Library, Rome, and the "Codex Alexandrinus," in the British Museum.

Among the most celebrated Illuminated Manuscripts of the world, the foremost place must be given to the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The book contains the Four Gospels, written in Latin about the Seventh Century, and illuminated throughout in the most superb manner. Its marvellous Celtic ornamentation exhibits to us, in the full maturity of its beauty, the Irish style of the illuminator's art. Other famous MSS. are: The Golden Gospels, written in letters of gold, on purple vellum, for the Abbot of Wearmouth, about the year 700, and the Lindisfarne Gospels, written by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne (698-721), now in the British Museum.

Although there are no MSS. in the Grey Collection the equal in antiquity of those just mentioned, yet it contains many which are both rare and beautiful, and these will not fail to appeal both to the scholar and the man of taste.

Some of those worthy of special mention are: Lessons from the Gospels, in Greek, 10th or 11th Century; The Four

Gospels, in Greek, A.D. 1128; Latin Bible (finely illuminated), 1419; Lectionary, 15th Century; Roman Missal, 15th Century; New Testament (Latin), written by Thomas a'Kempis, 15th Century; Book of Hours (Sarum Use), 15th Century; Boethius' The Consolation of Philosophy, written in French for Philip the Fair about the year 1300; and the Commentaries of Gregory the Great on the Book of Job, a beautiful MS., written by an English scribe about the end of the 14th Century. This last-mentioned MS. was bound early in the 15th Century for Henry V., King of England, and is the oldest specimen of a Royal English binding yet discovered. As such, it is a possession, of which Auckland citizens may well feel proud.

---

1. Greek M.S.S.

1. **LECTIONARIUM GRAECUM (Lessons from the Gospels),** written in a minuscule hand on 165 leaves of sheepskin; size, 9½ x 6½in.; bound in old wooden boards.

There are several ornamental head-pieces in red, also initial letters, executed in a rude style of Byzantine art. On the first leaf is an inscription which, translated into English, reads:—Remember, O Lord, the Soul of God's Servant Martin; Remember, O Lord, the Soul of God's Servant Helena.

This manuscript is most probably of the 10th or the 11th Century. It is more archaic in character than the Evangelarium (No. 2), and the last seven leaves, which are from another manuscript, are of even higher antiquity. It is undoubtedly the oldest manuscript in the Library, and may be regarded as the most ancient specimen of caligraphy in Australasia.

2. **CODEX EVANGELARIUM (the Four Gospels),** written in a neat minuscule hand on 199 leaves of sheepskin; size, 8 x 5½in.; bound in a modern morocco binding.

A table of the Eusebian Canons occupies the first two leaves of the MS., followed by a table of the chapters of

the Gospels. Portraits of Saint Matthew and Saint Luke are prefixed to their respective Gospels. These are drawn in red and black, in a rude style of Byzantine art. There are also ornamental headings in red to each of the Gospels. This Codex is inedited; but it is thought by some scholars who have examined it to have great textual value. It was originally supposed to be a 10th Century MS., but a Greek priest visiting the Library some few years ago discovered the date on the last leaf, viz., A.D. 1128, thus proving it to be of much later date.

This is the second oldest MS. in the Library, and, with the Lectionary (No. 1), is believed to have come from one of the monasteries on Mount Athos.

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2. Latin M.S.S.

3. **PETRI DE RIGA AURORA, Carmen, in quo exponit plurimos libros S. Scripturae.** — A Paraphrase of Scripture History, written in the 13th Century on 237 leaves of vellum. Capitals in red and blue, with pen-work.

Peter de Riga, the author of this work, was Canon of Rheims, and it was written in the early part of the 13th Century. For many years it enjoyed a great reputation. Casimer Oudin at one time had a copy prepared for the press, but the work has never been printed.

4. **ARISTOTLE'S METAPHYSICS,** written in a semi-Gothic character on 119 leaves of vellum. Initial letters in red and blue, with fine pen-work ornamentation; notes on margin. 13th Century.

5. **L. CAELII LACTANTII FIRMIANI (Divinarum Institutionum Libri VII.),** written in Roman letter by an Italian scribe on 197 leaves of vellum; coloured capital letters; marginal notes; 14th Century; vellum binding.

Lactantius was an eminent father of the early Christian Church, and, for the eloquence and elegance of his lan-

guage, was termed the Christian Cicero. He took the style of that great man for his model. His principal work is the above, which is an able and spirited reply to two heathen writers of note who published attacks against Christianity. He was also author of a treatise entitled, "De Operibus Dei," in which he vindicates the doctrine of God's Providence.

6. **BIBLIA SACRA LATINA VULGATA,** written in a large missal character, double columns, on stout vellum of high finish. It is divided into four volumes, the first containing 189 leaves, the second 190 leaves, the third 178 leaves, and the fourth 155 leaves; these measure 18 x 12½in. The initials and capitals, which are elegant in design, are beautifully illuminated in gold and colours. A number of corrections of the MS. appear on the margins, written in the same hand. In Volume I. are contained the Pentateuch, the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Chronicles. Volume II. contains the Four Books of Kings, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, and Proverbs, together with the whole of the Apocrypha excepting the Books of the Maccabees. Volume III. contains the Prophets and the 1st and 2nd Maccabees. Volume IV. contains the whole of the New Testament. On the first leaf of both Volumes I. and II. is an inscription in Latin, which, translated into English, reads as follows:—

"This portion of the Bible Sister Alcidys (Alexis), of Hoypul, formerly Lady de Stavenes, gave to the Monastery of Sisters of the order of Blessed Dominic, in the hamlet near Duerstaden, for a perpetual memorial, A.D. 1419."

Volumes III. and IV. also contain inscriptions in Latin, which, translated, read thus:—

"This portion of the Bible Katherine de Capella, Venerable Matron (of pious memory), gave to the Monastery of Sisters of the Blessed Dominic, in the hamlet near Duerstaden, for a perpetual memorial, A.D. 1419."

This magnificent manuscript, which may be considered without exception the finest piece of caligraphy in Aus-

tralasia, was formerly in the library of the Duke of Sussex, uncle to Queen Victoria. At the dispersal of the Duke's library, in 1845, the MS. passed into other hands, and was subsequently re-bound in two volumes (instead of four, as formerly). These are now clothed in wooden boards, covered with pink velvet, ornamented with elaborate gilt mountings and clasps, the edges being gilt gauffred. Some of the mountings are said to be old originals, removed from the previous binding and re-gilt, but they all appear to be of modern workmanship.

When the work was being re-bound, a slip of paper was found in the back part of the binding of one of the volumes, upon which was an inscription in Latin (probably in a 15th Century hand), the translation of which reads as follows:—

"In the year of Christ 1450, at Mainz, in Germany, John Gutenberg, with two partners, first founded type, arranged it, and fitted it to a press to such great amazement of all, and to such furtherance of the public advantage, that he wrote on the machine, 'It prints in a day as much as can scarce be written in a year.' "

For over 20 years this Bible was regarded as a manuscript of the 13th Century, and has repeatedly been described as such in published articles on the Grey Collection, although the character of the writing indicated it to be of a much later period. When the writer recently examined the MS. for the purpose of describing it, he found the date A.D. 1419 in each of the four volumes; thus it is proved beyond all doubt to belong to the 15th Century. It has also been stated that this was the actual MS. used by Fust and Gutenberg in designing the type to print the first edition of the Latin Bible, as the printed volume is so very like the MS. in appearance, the letters being of about the same size and similar in form. There is, however, not the slightest evidence to support the statement, while the condition of the manuscript remains so clean and fresh that it never could have been used in a printing office. Besides, the inscription written in each of the four volumes, by the scribe who wrote the whole work, plainly indicates that it was written at the expense of two noble ladies, for the use of the Sisters of the Dominican Monastery at Duerstaden, in the Duchy of

Brunswick, and no doubt it was in the pious care of the good Sisters of that Monastery at the time Fust and Gutenberg were setting up their types in Mentz, for the purpose of printing their own famous Bible.

7. **GREGORII MAGNI—Moralia in Job,** beautifully written in a large Gothic letter on 313 leaves of stout vellum of the finest quality and finish; size, 14¾ x 11in. There are 27 large ornamental initial letters, in various colours. These are of great interest, as they vary in design from early Celtic to late 14th Century English, and all are well executed.

The Commentaries of Gregory the Great on the Book of Job contain many excellent moral maxims. The whole work consists of 37 books, but this MS. only contains 27. It commences with Book 11; the first 10 books are therefore wanting, and no doubt formed another volume. The binding is wooden boards, covered with brown calf. The side covers of the original binding, stamped with Royal devices, which show that the work was bound for Henry V. of England, have been inlaid in each cover. The following note, descriptive of the binding, and dated January 14th, 1822, was written on the last leaf of the MS. by Dr. Adam Clarke, the bibliographer.

"From the binding, it appears that this book formerly belonged to Henry V., King of England. The leather is embossed with various devices. On the right side, or board, there is a square compartment, divided into 16 parts, in each of which, in a lozenge, there is a Rose. In a square contained within this there is another square, in the centre of which is the Lancastrian Rose; and in a scroll round about it, the following legend, 'Hec rosa virtutis de celo missa sereno — Eternum florens regia sceptra feret.' The scroll and Rose are supported by two Angels kneeling; over the head of that on the left appear the Sun and Stars, and over that on the right the Moon and Stars are represented, and at the bottom H. rex V.

"On the left-hand side, or board, in a square, as before, there is another, in which there is a large shield, containing the Arms of England and France, quartered, three

Fleurs de lis, and three leopards passant, guardant. The shield is surmounted with an imperial crown, and is supported by a greyhound, more like a wolf, on the right, and a griffin on the left; over the head of the griffin appear the Sun and Stars, and over the head of the greyhound, or wolf, the Moon and Stars. At the bottom of the shield, on the left, is an H, and on the right a V, i.e., Hen. V.

"On each cover, at the oblong end of the square, which contains the Scroll and Arms, are two compartments, containing four squares, in each of which a pelican is represented with her young in a nest, which she is feeding with her own blood.

"As Henry V. came to the throne in 1413, and died in 1422, this MS. must have been bound within that period."

According to Mr. Cyril Davenport, (1) there are no authenticated Royal English bindings known of earlier date than the Tudor period. He mentions the cover of the supposed Coronation Book of Henry I., but he does not claim for it the dignity of a Royal binding, there being no mark of Royal ownership. Mr. Davenport also mentions a loose leather book cover in the Library of Westminster Abbey, which may have belonged to Edward IV., as it is impressed with a panel stamp of his arms crowned and supported by the two white lions of the Earls of March, but he speaks somewhat doubtfully of it. There being no really authenticated Royal English bindings of higher antiquity than the Tudor period known to writers on the subject, it follows that the side covers of the Henry V. binding, as preserved in the Auckland Library, represent the oldest specimen of an English Royal binding known, and are consequently of great historical interest and value.

8. **ANTIPHONAL,** Musical Service Book of the Roman Catholic Church, written in a large Gothic letter, with musical notation, on 132 leaves of stout vellum; size, 22 x 15in. In the original binding of wooden boards, covered with thick brown leather,

(1) Royal English Bookbindings. London, 1896.

heavily studded with copper nails; splendid condition; early 15th Century.

This is a fine and most interesting musical MS., beautifully written.

9. **BOCCACCIO—De Preclaris Mulieribus**; small Gothic letter, 58 leaves; capitals in red, and illuminated border to first page.

This is a treatise on famous women, and the MS. is believed to have been written by Boccaccio himself, about the year 1370.

10. **LECTIONARIUM CUM CALENDARIO,** written on 390 leaves of vellum, in a large Gothic character; double columns; rubrics and titles in red; 15th Century folio.

"This MS. consists of directions and readings for the services for all the Sundays, feast days, and different offices to be performed in the Roman Catholic Church throughout the year. The service in honour of the Virgin Mary, and the offices for the dead, and for all the saints, etc., are likewise detailed, and the order in which the several parts are to be read. The large initial letters are illuminated, and contain miniatures representing the principal circumstances connected with the service to which they are attached. Two leaves in the service of the Saints are brilliantly illuminated; the borders are enriched with figures of saints, angels, birds, insects, fruit, and flowers. In the upper margin, in letters of gold, is written: F. ANTONIUS DE MACERATA SUS XPI INUTILIS. On the outer margins, within a wreath, is the sign of the Cross. The MS. concludes with a calendar for the ecclesiastical year."—Pettigrew's Bibliotheca Sussexiana.

The MS. is of Italian workmanship, and is in a splendid state of preservation, the illuminations being as fresh as if only just executed. As a specimen of 15th Century illuminating, it is worthy the attention of all lovers of the art.

11. **CICERO—De Divinatione et de Natura Deorum,** written on 117 leaves of vellum by an Italian scribe; illuminated border to first page, in gold and colours, in the best style of Italian art; bound in original boards, covered with leather; early 15th Century.

12. **ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—De Providentia Dei,** written on 142 leaves of vellum by an Italian scribe; initial letters in gold and colours; early 15th Century.

13. **ST. BERNARD—De Institutione,** written on 114 leaves of vellum, 1474.

St. Bernard, born in Burgundy, 1091, was the most eloquent man of his age, and a prolific writer. He had broad-minded ideas, and rose above the prejudices of his age in checking the persecution of the Jews in Germany. He died in 1153, and was Canonised in 1174.

14. **MISSALE ROMANUM,** superbly written in red and black, in a large Gothic letter, on 566 leaves of fine vellum; size, 12in. x 9; old morocco binding.

For convenience of use, this missal is divided into two volumes, each of which is prefixed by a calendar for the whole year, and both volumes contain the Canon of the Mass. The first volume is embellished with a large full-page miniature of the Crucifixion, also one of the Deity enthroned, both preceding the Canon of the Mass. There are 47 miniatures, with full-page borders of flowers, fruits, and birds, many half-borders in the same style, 131 large capital letters, and an immense number of smaller ones; the whole brilliantly illuminated in gold and colours.

The second volume contains full-page miniatures of the Crucifixion and Deity enthroned, before the Canon of the Mass, but different in design from those in the first volume; 17 miniatures, with full-page borders, a large number of half-borders, 31 large capital letters, and a profusion of smaller ones; all in the richest gold and colours, same style as in the first volume.

This is the finest illuminated MS. in the Library. The work is admirable, and exhibits the illuminator's art at its highest point during the 15th Century. It is in a splendid state of preservation, and was executed for a Bishop of Besancon, whose coat of arms was shown in all the illuminated borders, but in nearly every instance it has been mutilated or effaced by a subsequent owner.

15. **THE NEW TESTAMENT,** in Latin, written on 243 leaves of vellum, by Thomas a'Kempis, in old calf binding, with clasps.

There is a note in the volume which says it was written about 1460; but at that date the author of the "Imitation of Christ" was 80 years of age. The writing throughout the MS. is small, but firm and clear; and, although a'Kempis was a famous scribe, it is hardly possible that he could have undertaken so laborious a task at the age of fourscore. As there is no doubt that the manuscript is the work of Thomas a'Kempis, it would therefore be more reasonable to place the date about 1440.

16. **FLORES BEATI AUGUSTINI IN LIBRIS DE CIVITATE DEI, etc., cum Tabulis,** written on 117 leaves of paper by an Italian scribe; fine illuminated border to first page; initial letters, in red and black; circa 1400.

17. **LIBER GAUDIORUM ET DOLORUM (Book of Joys and Sorrows),** written on 209 leaves of paper, about the end of the 15th Century.

18. **BOCATII (J. de Cirtaldi)—Genealogia Deorum Gentilium,** written by an Italian scribe on 150 leaves of paper, with spaces left for illuminated capitals, not filled up; 15th Century; bound in old oak boards.

The first edition of this work was printed in Venice by V. de Spira, in 1472. It is an attempt to expound the inner meaning of mythology.

19. **VALERIUS MAXIMUS—De Dictis et Factis Memorabilibus Antiquorum,** written by an Italian

scribe on 140 leaves of paper, with coloured capitals; 15th Century.

This is a collection of anecdotes and observations, comprising curious facts and details recorded by no other ancient writer. The book was dedicated to the Emperor Tiberius. It was a popular work in the 15th Century, and was amongst the earliest issues of the printing press.

20. **JUVENAL AND PERSIUS—Satires**—Roman Letter, 114 pages, paper; marginal readings; 15th Century.

21. **HORAE B. M. VIRGINIS SECUNDUM USUM SARUM,** beautifully written in Gothic letter by an English scribe on 109 leaves of vellum, with 25 large miniatures, surrounded by borders of leaves, fruit and flowers, all brilliantly illuminated in gold and colours; many initials and capital letters, also in gold and colours; 15th Century.

Books of hours, written by English scribes for English use, are extremely rare in good condition. This specimen is in perfect preservation.

22. **JOSEPHUS—The Wars of the Jews,** in 7 books, written in Roman letter by an Italian scribe on 186 leaves of fine vellum; illuminated border to first page, and initials in gold and colours; 15th Century.

23. **MATTHEW OF PARIS—Minor History of England,** written by an English scribe in a beautiful hand, 600 pages; original pig-skin binding; 1648.

This copy was transcribed for the famous English antiquary, Sir Roger Twysden, and is one of the two existing manuscripts of the work. It has been successively in the Phillips, Sebright, and Heber Collections. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

24. **TREATY,** made in 1659, between the English and the Dutch, confirming the Treaty entered into between Oliver Cromwell and the Protestant Powers.

It is believed that this is the only treaty made by Richard Cromwell during his brief Protectorate, and it is

a most valuable historical document. The following is a full translation:—

It is of either part hereby agreed and concluded that in the Treaty of Peace, Union, and Alliance between the Most Serene and High, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, of the one part, and the High and Mighty Lords the Estates General of the United Provinces of the other part, there shall be comprised and included, as by these presents they are comprised and included, the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, with all their burghers, townsfolk and their property. Done at Westminster and by the Commissioners of His Highness the Lord Protector and the Envoys Extraordinary of the Lords Estates General of the Federated Provinces subscribed to $\frac{20}{30}$ July, 1659.

Lawrence (Presdt).	H. Beverningh.
R. Lisle.	Wil Vieupoort.
J. Lambert.	Jougestall.
G. Pickering.	
E. Montague.	
Strickland.	

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3. French and Italian M.S.S.

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25. **BOETHIUS—The Consolation of Philosophy,** translated out of the Latin into French by John de Meun, author of the greater part of the "Roman de la Rose," written in *lettres batardes* on 126 leaves of vellum about the year 1300.

This is the original copy made for Philip the Fair, King of France, and is the first translation into the French language. It was formerly in the possession of the famous Marshal Sully, who inherited it from his father, Baron de Rosny.

26. **STATUTES OF ENGLAND, from the first year of Edward III. to 23rd year of Henry VI.**, written by an English scribe in Norman French on 286 leaves of vellum, with 116 initial letters, finely illuminated in gold and colours; 15th Century.

This manuscript is an excellent specimen of English caligraphy of the period.

27. **THE SONNETS OF PETRARCH (286)**, Italian MS., beautifully written in Roman letter on 120 leaves of vellum; illuminated border to first page and numerous initial letters, containing very small miniature portraits; dated 1470.

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4. Bohemian M.S.S.

28. **HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF TROY**, written on 243 leaves; dated 1419.

29. **PARAPHRASE OF THE PROPHETS AND PSALMS**, 252 leaves; capitals in red and blue; some initial letters illuminated in colours; dated 1466.

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5. Coptic M.S.S.

30. **SERVICE BOOK** in Coptic on 140 leaves of paper, with seven coloured drawings in a primitive style of art; 14th or 15th Century.

31. **SERVICE BOOK** in Coptic on 86 leaves of paper, with coloured drawing of Flight into Egypt, rude execution; 14th or 15th Century.

6. Ethiopic M.S.S.

32. **PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE** in old Ethiopic on 113 leaves of sheepskin, in original leather cover.

Probably written in Abyssinia about the 15th Century.

33. **MS. SIMILAR TO NO.** 32 on 87 leaves of skin; bound in wooden boards; about 15th Century.

34. **BOOK OF DEVOTIONS** in Ethiopic, from Abyssinia, written on 51 leaves of skin, with 12 leaves much smaller in size inserted in centre of the book; red and black, in crocodile skin case.

Given to Sir George Grey by Captain Sturt in 1870.

7. German M.S.S.

35. **"WAS IST DES DEUTSCHEN VATERLAND?" ("What is the German's Fatherland?")**, Arndt's famous patriotic song, written in his own hand and sent shortly before his death with an address endorsed upon it to Sir George Grey. The address is in friendly remembrance of his 90th year.

Arndt died in 1860, aged 91.

It is said that William I., King of Prussia, was anxious to obtain this particular copy for himself, and made valuable offers, but Sir George Grey declined to part with it.

36. **A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS ON VELLUM,** being grants of Freedom of Cities in Germany, with Seals attached, dated from 1419 to 1594.

8. Arabic, Persian & Turkish M.S.S.

37. **THE MASNAVI,** a great Sufic Poem in couplets, by Jalaluddin Rumi (A.H. 1207-1273), Persian MS. in Indian Ta'lik, 417 leaves, glazed paper, with part-headings in green and gold to each book; Indian binding. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

38. **A COLLECTION OF MSS.,** sent to Sir George Grey in 1861, while Governor of Cape Colony, by Mohamed Naser Eben, residing at Zanzibar.

(a) Persian Comments on the Koran.
(b) The Attributes and Personality of Mohamed in Persian.
(c) Some Texts of the Koran in Persian.
(d) Persian Tales in Persian.
(e) Rhymes and Poetry in Arabic—
  (1) Songs of Love and Affection.
  (2) Mohamed's Attributes and Supremacy Over All Human Beings.
(f) Arabic Grammar.
(g) Gleanings in Arabian Literature in Arabic.
(h) Sundry MSS. on various subjects.

This little garner of Persian and Arabian literature should be of great interest to Oriental scholars.

9. Javanese M.S.S.

39. **TREATY,** written in Javanese and English, recognising the British sovereignty over the whole Island of Java and its dependencies, made between the Javanese authorities and Colonel Alexander Adams, authorised by the Hon. Thomas Stamford Raffles, 23rd Dec., 1811.

This Treaty is a splendid specimen of Javanese illumination, being brilliantly executed in gold and colours throughout.

10. Australian M.S.S.

40. **EVANGELION URENI - TA - JESU - UM - BA CHRIST-KO-BA UPATOARA LOUKA UMBA** —The Gospel according to St. Luke, translated into the language of the Aboriginal Natives located in the vicinity of Hunter's River, Lake Macquarie, etc., New South Wales, in the year 1831, and further revised by the translator, L. E. Threlkeld, Minister, 1857.

The translator was assisted by a native, Be-ra-ban (McGill), who spoke English fluently. This MS. is the fourth written revision, and is tastefully illuminated in gold and colours by Annie Layard. It contains the following inscription: "His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from the translator and writer of this book, with respectful compliments. Sydney, N.S.W., June 26th, 1858."

11. English M.S.S.

41. **LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO CAPT. COOK AND SIR JOSEPH BANKS,** formerly in the Brabourne Collection.

(a) Part of the original Journal of Sir Joseph Banks, made during Captain Cook's first voyage in the "Endeavour," from October, 1769, to October, 1770, comprising the portion from Cook's arrival at Poverty Bay to the arrival of the "Endeavour" at Batavia. 40 quarto sheets (160 pages), in folds unbound.

Also 3 sheets (12 pages) of description of Islands in the South Seas, and 6 sheets (24 pages) containing log from Cape of Good Hope to England.

The History of Banks' Journal is as follows:— On his death, in 1820, his property and effects

passed to the Hugessen family, with the exception of Library, Herbarium, and lease of house in Soho Square, which were left to his Librarian, the late Robert Brown, F.R.S. Banks' papers, including the Journal, were then placed in Mr. Brown's hands by the trustees, with the object of his writing a life of Banks. Age and infirmities, however, prevented him from doing this, and the papers were handed over to Dawson Turner, F.R.S., an old friend of Banks'. Mr. Turner had the whole of the Journal faithfully transcribed. Beyond this Mr. Turner did nothing, and some years later returned all the papers to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who placed them in the hands of Mr. Bell, the then Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. For its further history we are indebted to a letter written to Sir Joseph D. Hooker in July, 1893, by Mr. Wm. Carruthers, of the National History Department of the British Museum. In this letter Mr. Carruthers says:—"The Banksian Journal and Correspondence were sent to the Botanical Department, after correspondence with Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, to remain in my keeping until the death of Lady Knatchbull, when it would become the property of the Trustees. I was instructed to deposit it in the Manuscript Department. This was in October, 1873. . . . I obtained from the box, by leave of Mr. Bond, then Keeper of MSS., in the beginning of 1876, the transcripts made for Mr. Dawson Turner by his two daughters, which have remained under my care in the Botanical Department. The story of the originals, after I parted with them, is a distressing one. Some seven or eight years ago, Lord Brabourne claimed the letters as his property. Mr. Maunde Thompson remonstrated, and told him they were to remain in the Museum until the death of Lady Knatchbull, and then they were to become the property of the Trustees. Lord Brabourne would not accept this view, but claimed them as his own, and carried off the box and contents. They were

afterwards offered to the Museum for sale, but the price offered by the Keeper of MSS. was not satisfactory, and the whole of the collection was broken up into 207 lots, and sold by auction at Sotheby's on April 14th, 1886. The Journal of Cook's Voyage was Lot 176, and was described as 'Banks' (Sir Joseph) Journal of a Voyage to the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand, from March, 1769, to July, 1771, in the autograph of Banks.' It was purchased by an autograph dealer, John Waller, for £7 2s. 6d. . . Waller bought in all 57 lots; the letters were broken up and sold as autographs; those that he purchased and did not know, and were of no money value, he would probably have at once destroyed. So now all is gone, for, whether the letters are preserved by autograph collectors, or were at once thrown into the waste-paper basket, they are equally lost to science. The 207 lots realised in all £182 19s. The result is that the Journal and Letters transcribed for Dawson Turner, and now here, are the only ones available. I am thankful they have been saved out of the catastrophe." Mr. Carruthers adds a note to the effect that the earlier portion of the Journal was missing from the lot sold. This would be from the date of leaving Plymouth, August 25th, 1768, until between Terra del Fuego and Otahite (March, 1769). In a second note Mr. Carruthers says:—"I have since ascertained that the Journal came into the possession of J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who informs me that he disposed of it to a gentleman in Sydney, N.S.W."

About two years after the sale at Sotheby's a Mr. J. D. Enys offered Banks' Journal and other papers for sale, and Sir George Grey became the purchaser. In a letter to Sir George re the Journal Mr. Enys says:—"This MS. was bought and sent me from the sale of manuscripts of Sir Joseph Banks, sold by his great nephew, Lord Brabourne." If the MS., as now in the Auckland Library, comprises all of the Journal which Mr. Enys received, it must have been considerably

shorn before coming into that gentleman's possession, as the portions from March to end of September, 1769, and November, 1770, to July, 1771, are now wanting. Fortunately, the portion secured by Sir George covers the most interesting part of the voyage, and contains the account of New Zealand. According to the published Journal (1), the general descriptions of New Zealand, New Holland, and Batavia, as attached to their respective sections, are wanting in the MS. After careful examination, the writer is of opinion that these general descriptions formed no part of the original Journal as written on board the "Endeavour," but that after the return of the expedition they were written as a complement to the Journal, with a view to publication. The MS. in the Auckland Library shows every evidence of being absolutely complete in respect of that part of the voyage which it covers. The letters and documents which Sir George Grey purchased along with the Journal are well known to have formed part of the Banksian Collection sold at Sotheby's, and there need be no doubt that the Journal is part of the original one sold at the same time and referred to by Mr. Carruthers.

With the Journal are three sheets (12 pages) of brief descriptions of Islands in the South Seas. Otahiete is one mentioned, but opposite to the name is a note to the effect that the description is written separately. This separate description is also there, but written on a foolscap folio sheet, while the rest is on small quarto sheets. Though this little section is complete, it does not seem to be part of the Journal, and is dated March, 1769; it is in Banks' own writing. There is also a log written on board the "Endeavour," from Batavia to Cape of Good Hope, December 26th, 1770, to March 13th, 1771; and from Cape of Good Hope to England, April 15th, 1771, to July 9th, 1771,

(1) Journal of Sir Joseph Banks, edited by Sir Joseph D. Hooker, London, 1896.

in the handwriting of Sir Joseph Banks, and written on the same paper as the diary. Other papers from the Banksian Collection are:—

(b) Copy of 3 letters from the Navy Officers to Lieut. Cook, re victualling the schooner Grenville for Newfoundland, copied out in Cook's own hand, 1765.

(c) An account of the death of Pappo, an Otahetian, connected with the Mutiny of the "Bounty," by J. Wiles.

(d) Letter from Henry Norris to Sir James Wright respecting the original MS. of Tasman's Voyages, 1775.

(e) Letter to Joseph Banks, Esq., from J. Newman, English Secretary to Russian Embassy, London, forwarding private intelligence of Cook's touching at Kamschatka, 1779.

(f) Letter from H. de Magellan to J. Banks, Royal Geographical Society, intimating that the French Government had afforded Captain Cook protection from privateers, 1779.

(g) Letter from Sir James Harris, Petersburg, to Sir Joseph Banks, referring to Cook's death, 1780.

(h) Memo. from Dr. Douglas to Sir Joseph Banks respecting letter-press and plates Cook's Voyages, 1782.

(i) Memo. from George Nicol re division of profits from sale of Cook's third voyage. **Note.**—Profits were to be distributed as follows:—Captain Cook's family, one-half; Captain King's, one-quarter; Captain Clerke's, one-eighth; and Mr. Blyth's, one-eighth.

(j) Three letters from Rev. G. Gaskin to Sir Joseph Banks, proposing to send Missionary to Otaheite, 1788.

(k) Letter, George Nicol to Mrs. Cook, respecting Captain Cook's share of profits in the books, 1795. **Note.**—Total net profit on sale of Cook's third voyage to 1795, £3,863, of which amount Cook's family received half.

(l) Letter, Sir Joseph Banks to Dr. Kippis, re the conduct of the American Government towards Captain Cook respecting Privateering, 1795.

(m) Four letters from B. Rudd to Sir J. Banks making appeals on behalf of Captain Cook's sister and nephew, 1801.

(n) Letter from Sir Joseph Banks to B. Rudd intimating that the Government had refused to aid Captain Cook's sister, 1801.

(o) Letter from B. Rudd to Sir Joseph Banks thanking Sir Joseph for generous conduct to Captain Cook's relations, 1802.

(p) Letter from B. Rudd to Sir Joseph Banks soliciting assistance for Captain Cook's nephew, 1805.

When one reflects upon the dispersion of the Banksian Manuscripts it seems a thousand pities that a collection which was of national importance should have been broken up and scattered for a paltry sum of £182 19s.

Autographs.

There is a large collection of signed documents and autograph letters, from which the following selection has been taken:—

1. **George III.**, conferring a Commission in the Army on Lieut. Green, 1813.
2. **William IV.**, conferring a Commission in the Army on Lieut. G. Grey, 1830.
3. **Victoria.**—Instructions to Governor of South Australia, dated June 22nd, 1837: "Our Royal will and pleasure that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects, instead of the word King, the word Queen, instead of the word William, Victoria."
4. **Victoria.**—Letter thanking Sir George Grey for his services in connection with the Indian Mutiny.
5. **Victoria and Prince Albert,** conferring the Dignity of K.C.B. on Sir George Grey, April 29th, 1848.

6. **Albert, Prince Consort.** 1856.
7. **Duke and Duchess of York,** on the occasion of their visit to Auckland Library, June, 1901. 2 letters.
8. **Lord Nelson.** 1797.
9. **Sir Philip Meadows,** Cromwell's Ambassador at the Court of Sweden, to Thurloe, Principal Secretary of State, re Continental Affairs. 10 letters. 1658.
10. **John Thurloe,** Principal Secretary of State to Cromwell, to Sir Philip Meadows, Ambassador at Sweden. 2 letters. 1657.
11. **Duke of Newcastle.** 3 letters. 1859-60.
12. **Lord Melbourne.** 1830.
13. **Lord John Russell.** 1840.
14. **Sir John Franklin** (3). 1841-3.
15. **Louis XVI.** (Document signed by). 1783.
16. **Marie Antoinette** (Warrant on Treasury signed by). 1789.
17. **M. A. Thiers,** President French Republic. 1854.
18. **Document,** conferring on Sir George Grey the Order of the Tower and Sword by the King of Portugal.
19. **W. E. Gladstone.**
20. **David Livingstone** to Sir George Grey (11). 1860-4.
21. **Florence Nightingale** (3). 1860.
22. **Bishop Colenso** (5). 1856-61.
23. **Thomas Carlyle** (3). 1870.
24. **Sir George Cathcart.** 1854.
25. **Lord Heathfield.** 1787.
26. **Sir R. Murchison.** 1855.
27. **J. Anthony Froude** (2). N.D.
28. **A. H. Layard.** 1857.
29. **Sir J. W. Hooker** (5). 1854-63.
30. **Baron Bunsen.** 1860.
31. **W. H. Lecky** (2). 1869.
32. **Sir Edward Parry.** 1840.
33. **Max Mueller.** 1860.
34. **Sir George Barrow** (3). 1860-1.
35. **Captain Charles Sturt** (5). 1844-7.

Early Printed Books.

INTRODUCTION.

So far as we know, the first printing from wooden blocks and from movable types was done in China. In A.D. 593, the Emperor Wan-ti ordered various Buddhist texts to be engraved on wood and printed, and during the 11th Century Pe Ching invented movable types. In Japan, towards the end of the Eighth Century, printed slips containing a Dharani out of the Buddhist Scripture were distributed to the number of about one million copies. They appear to have been printed from metal blocks. Several copies are in the British Museum. In Corea movable types of wood or clay were used for printing books in 1317, and about 100 years later types were produced by casting and moulding, with which to print the "Epitome of the Eighteen Historical Records of China." As it would appear that these processes came from China, it is probable that movable metal types were used in that country long before the art reached Corea. Although printing from wooden blocks appears to have been known in Europe at the end of the 14th Century, the earliest known example with a date is 1423. These block books were chiefly of a religious character, generally representing incidents in Scripture or a pious legend. The illustrations and accompanying letterpress were cut on solid blocks of wood. Each leaf of the book was printed on one side only. Block printing was also largely used in the production of playing cards, which were introduced from the East about the middle of the 14th Century.

From block books we proceed to books printed with movable metal types. It is now generally conceded that John Gutenberg, of Mentz, was the first European inventor

of movable metal type, and with his types the first Latin Bible (known as the Mazarin Bible, from a copy having been found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin) was printed, between 1450 and 1456.

This great Bible is printed in red and black, double columns, 42 lines to the page, the type used being a splendid large Gothic, of beautiful finish; while the spacing and register is almost perfect. Thus, at the first effort, was produced a book which, after the lapse of 450 years, is still regarded as one of the finest printed books in the world. There is another edition, with 36 lines to a page, known as the Pfister Bible, which some writers contend was printed prior to the 42-line Bible. But until there is definite evidence to the contrary, the latter must still continue to hold its pride of place as Editio Princeps. The latest contribution on the subject is an article by Mr. A. F. Pollard on "The Invention of Printing," published in "The Library" (January, 1907). The writer, who is a well-known authority, expresses the belief that the 42-line, or Mazarin Bible, was printed by Fust and Schoeffer, and the 36-line Bible by Gutenberg and Pfister. He is also of opinion that Gutenberg was printing as early as 1438, but that his efforts were confined to almanacs, broadsides, and single poems. It is well known that Gutenberg was experimenting for about 20 years before obtaining results which satisfied his ideal. During this time he spent large sums of money, which landed him in financial difficulties. To help him, John Fust was first taken into partnership, and subsequently Peter Schoeffer was admitted. Eventually Gutenberg was thrust out of the partnership, and Fust and Schoeffer reaped all the benefit from his invention. After the Bible followed the Mentz Psalter, 1457 (the first book with a date), the Psalter of 1459, for a copy of which the late Mr. B. Quaritch gave £4,950 in 1884, and the 48-line Bible of 1462—all these bear the imprint of Fust and Schoeffer.

From Mentz printing spread rapidly to Strasburg, Bamberg, and other German towns. Thence to Italy, France, the Low Countries and England.

It is a fact unknown to the great majority of people that the earliest printed books had no title pages. The first title page known is that to a Sermon published at Cologne in 1470, but it did not come into general use until nearly 20 years later.

Though the Auckland Library cannot boast the possession of a "Mazarin Bible" or Pfister Bible, or even a Mentz Psalter, yet it has some splendid folios of the 15th Century, the inspection of which will well repay those interested in the monuments of early typography. A number of these were, at the dispersion of the Sunderland, Hamilton Palace, and Severne Libraries, purchased by the present writer, from whom they were acquired by Sir George Grey, and added to the collection which he had already presented to the Auckland Library.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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1. **SPECULUM HUMANAE SALVATIONIS**—Gothic letter, rubricated in red and blue; capitals in red, blue, and green; illustrated with 192 woodcuts, coloured by a contemporary hand; Editio princeps. Augsburg, Gunther Zainer; circa 1471.

Gunther Zainer was the first printer at Augsburg, and issued his first dated book in March, 1468. Many finely-printed works came from his press. He died 1478.

2. **FREDERICI (BARBAROSSA) IMPERATORIS MAGNI HISTORIA,** 44 folios, Gothic letter, rubricated; capitals in red; Editio princeps. Strasburg, John Mentelin; circa 1470-1.

Frederick I., Emperor of Germany, was a powerful Prince, who possessed great political vigour and some literary talent. He wrote the history of his own life, which he gave to Otho, Bishop of Frisingen. He was accidnetally drowned in the Kalykadnos in Asia Minor, in the year 1190. He was at the time successfully conducting a campaign against the Saracens.

3. **TORTELLIUS (J.) — COMMENTARIORUM GRAMMATICORUM DE ORTHOGRAPHIA DICTIONUM, Etc.,** printed in a beautiful Roman letter; initials finely illuminated in various colours; large folio. Printed at Venice by N. Jenson, 1471. From the Sunderland Library.

Nicholas Jenson was a Frenchman, who settled in Venice. He was the most important of the Venetian printers. He is famed for the extraordinary beauty of his Roman type, which, though copied by others, was never equalled.

4. **SPECULUM HUMANAE VITAE,** in two parts, Roman letter; 2 initials in gold and colours, other initials in red; folio; 132 leaves.

An early undated edition, which cannot be identified with any of those mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue; circa 1473.

5. **ST. BONAVENTURA—Pharetra Amoris Divini—** Gothic letter; capitals in red and blue; large folio. Strasburg, Mentelin; circa 1470-72.

This work is a collection of moral sentiments, selected from both heathen and Christian writers, and enjoyed considerable popularity during the 14th and 15th Centuries.

This is the Woodhull copy from the Severne Library. It is bound in brown Russia, by Roger Payne, with the Woodhull Arms on front cover. Mr. Woodhull was one of the great book collectors of the 18th Century, and an accomplished Greek scholar. He is "Orlando" in Dibdin's Bibliomania.

The first town in Germany to which the art of printing spread from Mainz was Strasburg, and there is every probability that Mentelin was its first printer. He was originally a scribe and illuminator. Lignamine, in his chronicle, says that by 1458 Mentelin had a press at Strasburg, and was printing, like Gutenberg, 300 sheets a day; by 1461 he had finished his 49-line edition of the Latin Bible. He died in 1478.

6. **GEMINIANO—Liber Sextus Decretalium—**Gothic letter; capitals in red and blue; large folio; Russia leather binding, by Roger Payne, with Woodhull Arms on front cover. Per Petrum Drach Spirae; circa 1473; with device of two shields, dragon on one.

Peter Drach was the first printer at Spire. He commenced printing in 1471, and continued until the end of the 15th Century.

7. **ALVARUS PELAGIUS—De Planctu Ecclisiae,** in two parts; Gothic letter; ornamental woodcut half-border on first page of each part, that to the first part painted in colours by a contemporary hand; woodcut capital letters in outline coloured by hand; large folio; bound in 2 vols., blue morocco, probably by "Derome." The Woodhull copy from the Severne Library. Ulm, Jno. Zainer; 1474.

The first part of this work describes the government of the Church and the duties of ecclesiastics. The second part bewails the utterly deplorable condition of the Christian Church during the pontificates of Clement V. and John XXII., when the Papal See was removed to Avignon. Dibdin, in his Decameron, says of this book: "A more splendid production of the 15th Century, or a more beautiful specimen of typography, it would be impossible to produce;" and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in "The Book Fancier," says of this very copy: "As these grand volumes are taken down, and laid open reverently, we are struck by the beautiful proportions, the noble margins, the dazzling brilliancy of the Gothic letters, the sobriety of the binding, and the curious woodcut flourishes around the initial letters, delicately coloured by some artist."

John Zainer was probably the first printer established at Ulm. He produced many magnificent folios, and was one of the earliest printers to make use of ornamental woodcut borders in outline.

8. **ELUCIDARIUS SCRIPTURARUM**—Gothic letter; capitals illuminated in red; large folio. Nuremburg, Frederick Creusner; 1476.

This splendid specimen of ancient typography is one of the earliest dictionaries or concordances of the Bible, and is alphabetically arranged. Creusner was one of the most famous printers of Nuremburg, and commenced printing there in 1472. Works from his press are extremely rare.

9. **GREGORII PAPAE LIBER EPISTOLARUM** —Gothic letter; wood-cut capital letters, illuminated in red. Zainer's device (a Lion Rampant on shield) painted on first leaf. Augsburg, Gunther Zainer; circa 1474-6.

This work is bound up with No. 8 (Elucidarius Scripturarum) in the original Monastic binding of wooden boards, covered with white pig-skin, engraved brass clasps.

This book originally belonged to the Monastery of the Chartreuse at Buxheim, and was no doubt bound there. Gunther Zainer was in some way connected with the Monastery, and gave to its library copies of many of his books. This library was at one time noted for its fine collection of 15th Century books, now dispersed.

10. **LIONARDO ARETINO — Historia Florentina**— Roman letter; first page and several initial letters illuminated in gold and colours; folio. Venice, 1476.

Aretino, a learned Italian historian of the 15th Century, was Secretary to the Republic of Florence. He was regarded as a very distinguished scholar, and was highly respected. He was the author of a number of works. Died 1443.

11. **BOETHIUS—De Consolatione Philosophiae cum Comment. S. Thomae de Aquino**—Gothic letter; capitals illuminatel in red; large folio. Nuremburg, Anthony Coburger; 1476.

This most magnificent example of the printer's art of the 15th Century is in perfect condition, and no one could wish for anything more sumptuous in the way of a printed book.

Coburger was probably the most important printer and publisher of the 15th Century. He is said to have employed 24 presses in Nuremburg alone. About the year 1480 he issued a list of his books on sale, which contains the "Boethius," thus "Boeciu de Consolatone Ph'ie." He printed the famous Nuremburg Chronicle, known as the great picture book of the 15th Century.

12. **CICERONIS EPISTOLARUM FAMILIARUM ad Lentulum Proconsulem liber primus**—Roman letter; finely illuminated border in gold and colours on first page; medallion portrait of Cicero on leaf of register. Venice, 1477.

Cicero's Epistles are not only elegant in style, but abound with curious matters, both political and domestic.

13. **THE BIBLE IN DUTCH** (Volume I. only), containing the Old Testament without the Psalms. Initial letters illuminated in red and blue with ornamental pen-work. Delft, Jacob Jacobs; 1477; Editio princeps.

This translation into Dutch was made from the Latin Vulgate.

14. **ST. AUGUSTINE—De Civitate Dei,** with the comments of Thomas Valois and Nicholas Trivith. Finely printed in Gothic letter; initial letters in red and blue, with ornamental penwork; capitals in red or blue. At the end of the text is Wenssler's device (two shields in red), after which follow the Commentaries; then the index, Colophon in red. Basle, Michael Wenssler; 1479.

Wenssler printed at Basle from 1473 to 1491; 28 works are known to have issued from his press during that period. Most of these are in folio, some being of a very large size, and all are beautifully printed.

14a. **DURANDUS — Rationale Divinorum Officiorum**— Roman letter. Rome, 1479.

Durandus, Bishop of Mende, an eminent writer of the 13th Century, was the author of a number of very learned works, the most important of which is an elaborate treatise on Civil and Canon Law, entitled Speculum Judiciale. This was published at Rome in 1474, and acquired much celebrity. The first edition of his Rationale Divinorum Officiorum was printed at Mayence in 1459. He died at Rome in 1296.

15. **AESOP'S FABLES,** printed in Greek characters at Milan about 1480. First edition of the first Greek Classic printed.

16. **ARS MORIENDI**—Block book; 14 full-page woodcuts, with descriptions; 14 leaves; initial letters painted in red; circa 1480.

The cuts illustrate the temptations which beset the dying, the angelic inspirations necessary to resist them, and finally the last agony. These block books had an enormous popularity during the 15th Century.

17. **PSALTERIUM—The Psalms of David, in Greek and Latin**; parallel columns; spaces left for initial letters to be filled in by the illuminator; Editio princeps; in very fine, perfect condition. Milan, 1481.

This very rare book contains the first portion of Scripture ever printed in Greek, and is therefore a volume of great interest.

18. **CARDINAL HUGO—A Commentary on the Four Evangelists in Latin**—Gothic letter; capitals in red and blue; in a very fine original stamped pig-skin binding, with brass corner pieces. Basle, Bernard Richel; 1482.

Richel only printed at Basle from 1474 to 1482. He produced some very fine editions of the Bible, and several beautifully-illustrated works also came from his press.

19. **BIBLIA SACRA LATINA EDITIONIS VULGATAE**—Gothic letter; double columns; bound in two volumes. Fontibus et Graecis S.L. Auto Typ. 1483.

Very fine, large, and perfect copy. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

20. **LEGENDA SANCTORUM**—Gothic letter; capitals in red. Cologne, 1485; probably printed by Conrad Winters de Homborch.

21. **CHRONIKEN DER SASSEN (The Saxon Chronicle)** —Gothic letter; numerous woodcuts. Mainz, Peter Schoeffer; 1492.

Peter Schoeffer's name will always be associated with the first books printed with movable metal type. In partnership with Fust, was produced the Mainz Psalter of 1457 (the first book printed with a date), the 1459 Psalter, and other notable works which now command immense prices. Fust died about 1466, and Schoeffer continued to print on his own account until the end of the 15th Century.

22. **CARACCIOLUS DE LICIO—Sermones de Laudibus Sanctorum.** Gothic letter; capitals painted in red and blue. Spire, P. Drach; 1490.

Caraccioli, born at Licio in 1425, was one of the most elegant preachers of his day. He preached in all the principal cities of Italy, and censured with great boldness the vices and luxuries of the Roman Court. His sermons had great popularity. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

23. **BOCCACCIO—Genealogy of the Heathen Gods,** with Genealogical Trees, also Gazetter of mountains, forests, etc. Roman letter; capitals in red and blue; in the original binding of oak boards, covered with stamped leather. Venice, Manfred de Strevo; 1497.

In the Genealogy the myths and fables related of the gods and ancient heroes are referred to as the ordinary phenomena of nature, the operations of the mind, or the occurrences of daily life.

24. **MARCUS MANILIUS—Astronomicon,** a poem treating of the fixed stars; 40 woodcuts; original vellum binding. Venice, Aldus; 1499.

Manilius, a Latin poet and astronomer, lived about the first century of the Christian era, and was probably a native of Rome.

25. **P. TERENTIUS—Comediae Sex**—Illustrated with a large number of curious woodcuts, some being of large size; woodcut of a theatre on title. Strasburg, John Gruninger; 1499.

This is the second edition of Gruninger's illustrated Terence, the first edition having been issued in 1496. Both editions are rare and valuable.

26. **JUSTINIANI INSTITUTIONES—The Institutes of Justinian, with a Commentary,** printed in a beautiful Gothic letter, red and black, with ornamental capital letters. Paris, Gering and Rembolt; 1499.

This work is a systematic treatise on Roman law, for the use and guidance of students.

27. **AUGUSTINI — Sacras Pauli Epistolas** nova et Nactinus abscondita Interpretatio — Splendidly printed in Gothic letter, with ornamental capitals; beautiful title page, with Rembolt's elaborate device in centre; in the original binding of oak boards, covered with stamped pig-skin, metal clasps; perfect condition. Paris, Gering and Rembolt; 1499.

This work is an exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul, by St. Augustine, collated from many MSS. by the Venerable Bede, to which are appended seven homilies by St. John Chrysostom in praise of the blessed Apostle Paul.

28. **THE WORKS OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS**—Gothic letter, with ornamental capitals. Two volumes in one. Venice, 1497-1501. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

29. **BARBERIIS—Opuscula de Sybilla,** a book on Sybils, divided into four parts—(1) Points of Difference between the Holy Doctors Jerome and Augustine; (2) Sibylline Prophecies concerning Christ, with illustrations; (3) Various Testimonies of Jews and Gentiles to Christ; (4) Cantos from Virgil, selected by Proba Falconia, in illustration of the Histories of the Old and New Testaments.

12 full-page woodcuts of Sybils; 56 pages; original vellum binding. Venice, B. Benalius; circa 1500.

30. **COMMENTARIES ON THE ORATIONS OF CICERO,** in Latin, with notes by P. Beroaldi; Roman letter. Bologna, Benedict Hectoris; 1501.

31. **PROVINCIALE S. CONSTITUTIONES ANGLIAE,** finely printed in Gothic letter, red and black, two sizes, with curious ornamental capital letters printed in red; original stamped brown leather binding; perfect preservation. Paris, Andreas Bovard; 1501.

A collection of Ecclesiastical Statutes of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the reign of King John by Wm. Lyndewoode, Bishop of St. David's, a learned writer on Canon law of the 15th Century.

32. **EGIDII ROMANI COMMENTARIA IN OCTO LIBROS PHISICORU—M. ARISTOTELIS—** Gothic letter. Venice, Andream de Assula; 1502; a rare edition.

This is a Commentary, in 8 books, on the Natural Philosophy of Aristotle, by Egidius Romanus.

33. **PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS OPERA;** printed in Gothic letter; large woodcut on title page; illustrated throughout with about 200 very fine woodcuts by Sebastian Brandt. Strasburg, John Gruninger; 1502; with device.

This is a fine, large, and perfect copy, including the Liber Tredecimus. It is bound in vellum, and is of great rarity and value.

34. **COMMENTS ON THE GREEK AND LATIN TONGUES,** by J. B. Pius, printed from metal types for the Senate of Bologna by J. A. Platonius, 1505; bound in yellow calf, with Marlborough Arms on sides. From the Sunderland Library.

35. **VALERIUS MAXIMUS**—Memorable words and deeds, in 9 books, with additional examples, by Aldus Romanus, in Latin, printed in a beautiful Roman letter; capitals painted in red. Venice, Abertina de Lisona; 1505.

The anecdotes, or stories, are divided into sections, each of which bears as a title the name of some vice or virtue, which the stories are intended to illustrate. The work was much used by teachers of the young during the Middle Ages.

36. **BIBLIA SACRA CUM GLOSSA ORDINARIA NICOLAI DE LYRA POSTILLA,** Volumes I. and II. only; Gothic letter. Basle, John Froben; 1506.

The complete work is in 6 volumes.

Nicholas de Lyra's Commentaries exercised an important influence over religious thought in Germany towards the end of the 15th Century. He held liberal views, and thought for himself. It has been said that his work was the precursor of the Reformation.

37. **SPECULUM DE PASSIONE DOMINI NOSTRI IHESU CHRISTI,** illustrated with fine full-page wood engravings. Nuremburg, 1507.

A great many of these books, depicting the trial, sufrings, and death of our Saviour, were published at the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Centuries.

38. **COLLECTARIUM SUPER LIBROS SENTENTIARUM (Ex Occamo).**—Collection of Opinions from Occam, in 4 books, by Gabriel Biel; black letter. Basle, Jacob de Pfortzen; 1512.

Dr. Occam was an eminent philosopher and divine of the 14th Century. He was born at Ockham, in Surrey. He possessed both genius and eloquence, and was well acquainted with the philosophy of Aristotle.

39. **OPERA ORIGENIS (the Work of Origin),** in 4 volumes, finely printed in Gothic letter. Title to first volume has a fine woodcut border and Jehan Petit's device. No title printed to second volume. Title to third volume same as first. Title to fourth volume has in centre, as the device of Badius Ascentius, the representation of a printing press; this is surrounded by a woodcut border in which are vignettes, showing the various stages in the printing of a book, from the first casting of the type to the perusal of the finished work. Editio princeps. The four volumes are bound in two. Original French calf binding, lettered "Origenis" on fore edges. Paris, J. Petit and J. B. Ascentius; 1512.

The device of Badius Ascensius is usually quoted as the earliest representation of a printing press; there is, however, an edition of the "Danse Maccabe," printed at Lyons in 1499 (no printer's name), which contains a woodcut of a printer's shop, showing Death coming to a man who is working at a printing press. This is the earliest illustration known.

40. **JOSEPHUS—History of the Jews in Latin**—Title in red and black within ornamental woodcut border, with Petit's fine device in centre; original binding of oak boards, covered with stamped pig-skin, in fine preservation. Paris, F. Regnault and J. Petit; 1514. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

41. **THE PRINCIPAL WORKS OF THE EMINENT DR. WILLIAM, BISHOP OF PARIS, in Latin.**—The first part comprises 10 treatises on Faith and Morals, the second deals with the Sacraments of the Church, and the third consists of a disquisition on the universe. Title within ornamental woodcut border; printer's device on title to second part. Paris, F. Regnault; 1516.

42. **NOVUM TESTAMENTUM—The New Testament, in Greek and Latin,** parallel columns, edited by Erasmus; ornamental title; third edition. Basle, John Froben; 1522.

43. **PLUTARCH'S LIVES,** early illustrated Italian edition; contains many curious woodcuts; 2 volumes; original vellum binding. From the Skene Library. Venice, N. d'A. Zoppino; 1525.

This copy contains the Vita di Marco Bruto, wanting in many copies. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

44. **BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA,** known as the Ximines Polyglott, from its having been projected and carried into effect by the celebrated Cardinal Ximines (also called the Complutensian Polyglott) —Complete in six volumes, including the six leaves of preface in Greek to St. Paul's Epistles, which is often wanting in copies, having been issued some time after the completion of the New Testament. The first volume published was the New Testament, dated 1514; the next the Appendix (Vol. VI.), dated 1515; then the four volumes of the Old Testament, the fourth volume being dated 1517. Though bearing these dates, the sanction for publication was not obtained from Pope Leo X. until March 22nd, 1520, and it is thought the work was not put into circualtion until 1522. Fine, perfect copy, in original vellum binding.

This is the oldest of the Polyglott Bibles, and complete copies in good preservation are valuable.

45. **COMMENTARII INITIATORII IN QUATUOR EVANGELIA,** by J. Lefevre, of Etaples—The title of this book is in a compartment surrounded by a wide border of beautiful woodcuts. On the top are the words "Confidete, Ego mundum Vici" (Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.—John xvi. 33), with the figure of Christ treading under foot Sin and Death. At the bottom of the page, under the legend "Ecclesia Christiana," are illustrations of the Christian Graces, Charity, Piety, etc.; and under the words "Ecclesia Antichristi" are represented their opposite vices. The sides are adorned with the symbols of the four Evangelists. The Eusebian Canons are prefixed to the work.

Bound in embossed vellum. Meaux, Simon de Colinis; 1526. From the Sussex Library, with the the Duke's bookplate.

This work was rigidly suppressed. An interesting account of the author is to be found in D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

46. **GREGORII MAGNI OPERA**—Printed in a fine Gothic letter; ornamental capital letters; woodcut border to title page, containing the printer's device. Paris, F. Regnault; 1521. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1906.)

47. **LE VOLGARI OPERA DEL PETRARCHA, con la Espositione di Alessandro Vellutello da Lucca** —Venice; 1525.

This volume contains the Sonnets and Triumph of Petrarch, with a Commentary.

48. **LA COMEDIA DI DANTE ALIGIERI, con la Nova Expositione di Allessandro Vellutello**—Illustrated with a large number of very fine woodcuts. Venice, F. Marcolini; 1544.

49. **IL DECAMERONE DI M. GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO** — Fine woodcut illustrations. Venice, Gabriel Giolito; 1552.

50. **BIBLIA SACRA LATINA, Interprete S. Castilione**— Curious woodcuts. Basle, J. Opornius; 1554.

This edition of the Latin Bible, edited by Castilione, is dedicated to King Edward VI. of England. It was prohibited and severely denounced. From the Gulston Library. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

51. **IL DECAMERONE DI M. GIOVAN, BOCCACCIO** —Illustrated with many curious woodcuts. Venice, V. Valgrisi; 1557.

This copy was formerly in Count McCarthy's Collection. (Presented by H. Shaw, 1904.)

52. **LA RAPRESENTATIONE DI SANTA AGATA, VERGINE ET MARTIRE.**—Woodcuts, that on the title representing the Martyrdom of the Saint. Florence; 1558.

53. **LA RAPRESENTATIONE DI SANTO ANTONIO ABATE.** Woodcut on title and fine woodcuts in text. Florence, 1555.

54. **MARTIN LUTHER'S WHOLE WORKS** in Latin —Editio princeps; 4 volumes, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped pig-skin; 1556-8. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

55. **PRISCIAN'S LATIN GRAMMAR,** printed in italics. Basle, N. Brylinger; 1554.

Priscian was the most celebrated of Latin Grammarians.

56. **BIBLIA SACRA LATINA VULGATA**—Illustrated with over 400 curious wood engravings; original leather binding. Lyons, Rovillius; 1566. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

57. **ARIOSTO'S ORLANDO FURIOSO** in Italian; fine full-page woodcuts. Venice, V. Valgrisi; 1568.

58. **BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA HEBRAICA, CHALDAICA, GRAECE ET LATINA**—7 volumes bound in 6. (Should be 8 volumes, one volume of apparatus wanting.) Original 16th Century vellum binding. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin; 1569-72.

The Antwerp Polyglot was at one time called the eighth wonder of the world. The learned Arius Montanus was chief editor, and associated with him were a number of the greatest scholars of the day. It was a stupendous work for any publisher to undertake, but the great Plantin carried it out in a splendid manner. 500 sets are said to have been printed, about one-half of which were lost at sea while being taken to Spain. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

59. **D. AURELLI AUGUSTINI DE CIVITATE DEI**—Roman letter; large woodcut of man-of-war in full sail on title page. Paris, D. Duvallius; 1586.

60. **ARIOSTO—ORLANDO FURIOSO**—Italian Edition, with explanatory notes by J. Ruscilli, and life of the author by Signor G. Pigni; also, newly added, a sequel by the same author, printed in italics; illustrated with 50 full-page woodcuts; title page with engraved border; original vellum binding. Venice, V. Valgrisi and U. Donelli; 1587.

61. **ARISTOTLE'S COMPLETE WORKS**—Greek and Latin, in parallel columns, with Commentary by Du Val; 2 volumes; large paper copy, bound in red morocco; contemporary French binding. Printed at the Royal Press, Paris; 1619.

This is said to be the dedication copy to Louis XIII., and is from the Duke of Grafton's library, with autograph on title. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

ENGLAND.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

In this section will be found a collection of notable works, such as Caxton's Golden Legend, 1483; Polycronicon, 1483; and Eneydos, 1490; Pynson's edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 1493, and Statutes of 1497; Wynkyn de Worde's Golden Legend, 1527; Fabyan's Chronicle, 1542; Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy, printed by Cawood, 1556; Cooper's Chronicle, 1560; Barclay's Ship of Fools, 1509 and 1570; Mirour for Magistrates, 1575; Spenser's Faerie Queene, both parts complete, 1590-6; Chapman's Homer, 1611-1614; Drayton's Poly-Olbion, 1613-22; the First, Second, and Fourth Folio Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, the Poems of Shakespeare, 1640; and Pericles, 1619. This gathering of literary rarities in the English language is a fitting monument to Sir George Grey's good taste and sound judgment as a collector of books.

1. **POLYCRONICON**—Black letter, printed without title page; folio; "Imprinted and set in forme by me, William Caxton." Without place or date, but published about the end of 1482. The text finishes thus: "Ended the second day of Juyll, the xxii. yere of the regne of Kynge Edward the fourth, and of the incarnacion of our Lord a thousand four hundred four score and tweyne (1482). Fynysshed per Caxton."

Complete copies contain 450 leaves, of which 5 are blank.

This copy is not complete; it commences on folio 27, and ends with folio 373. It is otherwise large and clean, with the capital letters painted in red.

The Polycronicon appears to have originated with Roger Monk, of St. Werberg, in Chester, who, about the beginning of the 14th Century, made a compilation in Latin from some old chronicles. Ralph Higden, of the same monastery, amplified the compilation, and named it "Polycronicon." In 1387, Trevisa, Chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley, translated the work into English prose, and nearly a century later Caxton somewhat revised the text; he also continued the history to the year 1460, finishing same on the 2nd July, 1482. The work was then printed, and probably published before the close of 1482.

2. **THE GOLDEN LEGEND (Lives of the Saints)**—The text revised and edited by Caxton himself; Black letter; illustrated with numerous curious woodcuts; printed without a title page; large folio; first edition. The text ends thus: "Whiche werke// I have accomplisshed at the comman//demente and requeste of the noble and // puyssaunte erle/ and my special good// lord Wyllyam erle of Arondel/ and have fynysshed it at Westmestre the twenty// day of Novembre/ the yere of our lord// M/CCCC/LXXXIII and fyrst yere// of the reygne of Kyng Rychard the// thyrd. By me Wyllyam Caxton." The work is supposed to have been issued in 1484.

Complete copies contain 449 leaves, of which three are blank.

This copy commences with folio 33, and ends with folio 428, thus wanting 32 folios at the beginning and 21 folios at the end of the book. About 30 copies are known to be in Public Libraries and private collections.

The first portion of this curious volume contains an abridgment of the Old Testament, and, curiously enough, William Caxton has translated Genesis iii. 7: "They knewe than that they were naked, and than they toke fygge leves and sowed them togyder for to couer theyr membres in maner of breches," thus forestalling the famous Breeches Bible.

3. **THE BOKE OF ENEYDOS**—Printed in Black letter; 86 leaves, of which two are blank; printed without title page. The text ends with the following colophon: "Here fynyssheth the boke yf

Eneydos/ compyled by Vyr/gyle/ whiche, hathe he translated oute of latyne into frenshe// And oute of frenshe reduced into Englysshe by me Wyllm// Caxton the XXII. daye of Juyn, the yere of our lorde MIIII//CLXXXX. The fythe yere of the Regne of Kynge Henry// the seventh." Caxton's device on verso, but without place or date of publication; circa 1490.

This is a fine, complete copy, with large margins, and is bound in green morocco. Twenty-two copies are known to exist in public and private libraries.

William Caxton, England's first printer, was born in Kent, somewhere about the year 1422, and in 1438 was apprenticed to Alderman Robert Large, mercer, one of the richest merchants in the City of London. He went abroad about 1441, and became a resident of the city of Bruges. It was here that he met with Colard Mansion, the first printer in that city. At Bruges, in 1468, Caxton commenced his translation of "La Recueil des Histoires de Troye" into English, finishing the same at Cologne on September 19th, 1471. This was done for the Duchess of Burgundy, in whose service he then was. Caxton soon found his book in great request, and as a number of English noblemen in Bruges wished to have copies he sought the aid of Colard Mansion. Caxton found the money, and Mansion the requisite knowledge of the new art, and thus was produced the first book in the English language. This book, entitled "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troy," is a collection of stories and romances, founded on scenes and incidents in the Trojan Wars, and was one of the most popular books of romance of its time. It was issued about the year 1474, and thus did Caxton start his career as a printer of English books for Englishmen. Having produced the "Game and Play of the Chess Moralised" the following year, also at Bruges, he turned his attention to England, and, disposing of the printed copies of his books, settled at Westminster, where, in November, 1477, he printed his first edition of the "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," which, so far as we know, is the first book he printed in England. Caxton continued to print at Westminster until his death in 1491.

4. **CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES**—Printed in Black letter, and illustrated with a series of woodcuts. London, Richard Pynson; circa 1493; with Pynson's device on last leaf.

In this copy eight leaves of the prologue and six leaves at the end of the book are in admirable facsimile; otherwise it is a splendid copy. The spaces left by the printer for initial letters have been filled in with gorgeously-illuminated letters by a modern hand, in a style altogether out of character with the book.

Some writers have supposed this to be the first book from Pynson's press. The first dated book issued by him is "Dives and Pauper," July 5th, 1493. The Canterbury Tales and several other undated works were no doubt printed prior to this, but there is no direct evidence in favour of the Tales being the first book he printed.

5. **NOVA STATUTA ANNO 1-12 HENRICI VII.—The Statutes of the First 12 Years of the Reign of Henry VII.**—Printed in English; Black letter type. "Emprynted by me, Rycharde Pynson, 1497," with Pynson's device on reverse.

This is a very fine copy, apparently uncut.

6. **ENCHIRIDION MILITIS CHRISTIANI,** whiche maye be called in Englishe the hansome weapon of a Christian Knight, replenished with many goodli and godly Preceptes, made by the famous Clarke Erasmus of Roterdame, and newly corrected and imprynted. Imprinted at London in Poules Churchyard at the sygne of the Bel by Robert Toy; 1501.

7. **BARCLAY'S SHIP OF FOOLS**—Partly in Black letter and partly in Roman type; many woodcut illustrations. London, Richard Pynson; 1509.

This copy is incomplete; the first 24 and last four leaves are wanting. This book is an English translation of Brandt's "Stultifera Navis," a satire on the vices and follies of the time, the first edition of which was pub-

lished in German at Basle in 1494, with the title, "Das Narrenschiff."

8. **A COLLECTION OF YEAR BOOKS** from Trinity, 32nd year of Henry VI., to Michaelmas, 39th year Henry VI.—Black letter; some printed by Pynson and some by Redman. London; 1510; with Pynson's device.

9. **VORAGINE — Legenda Aurea,** that is to saye in Englysshe the Golden Legende (Lives of the Saints)—Black letter; woodcut illustrations; fine complete copy. London, Wynkyn de Worde; 1527; with Caxton's device.

On Caxton's death, in 1491, Wynkyn de Worde acquired his printing business at Westminster, and continued to print in the same house until 1500, when he moved to Fleet Street, London, at the sign of the Sun, where this edition of the Golden Legend was published. De Worde not only made use of Caxton's texts, but adopted his device, which is to be found (with variations) in all the books he published.

10. **THE CHRONICLE OF FABYAN,** whiche he himselfe nameth the concordance of Historyes, nowe newely printed and in many places corrected as to the dylygent reader it may apere, Black letter, printed at London by W. Bonham, dwelling at ye sygne of the Kyng his Armes, in Paules Churchyarde; 1542.

11. **A NECESSARY DOCTRINE AND ERUDITION** for any Christian man set forth by the Kynges Majestie of Englande.—Imprinted at London by Thomas Berthelet; 1543.

12. **A SHORT TREATISE UPON THE TURKES CHRONICLES,** compyled by the Bishop of Nucerne, translated oute of Latyne in to Englysh by Peter Ashton, London. Edward Whitechurche; 1546.

13. **CERTAIN SERMONS OR HOMILIES** appoynted by the Kynges Majestie to be declared and redde by all persones, vycars, or curates every Sōday in their churches, where they have cure. London, Edward Whitechurche; 1547.

14. **THE HYSTORY** writtone by Thucidides the Athenyan, of the warre, which was betwene the Peloponesians and the Athenyans, translated out of Frenche into the Englysh language by Thomas Nicolls Citizene and Goldesmyth of London. Imprinted the xxv. day of July, in the yeare of oure Lorde God a thousande, fyue hundredde and fyftye (1550).

15. **THE RULE OF REASON—Conteining the Arte of Logique**—Set forth in English, and newely corrected by Thomas Wilson. Wherunto is added a table, for the ease of the reader. Imprinted at London by Richard Grafton, Printer to the Kynges Maiestie; 1552.

16. **A TRAICTISE** declarying and plainly prouyng, that the pretensed marriage of Priestes, and professed persons, is no marriage, but altogether unlawful, and in all ages, and all countreies of Christendome, bothe forbidden, and also punyshed. Herewith is comprised in the later chapitres, a full confutation of Doctour Poynettes boke entitled a defense for the marriage of Priestes. — By Thomas Martin, Doctour of the Ciuile Lawes. London, Robert Caly; 1554.

17. **BOETIUS DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIAE—The Boke of Boecius, called the Comforte of Philosophye**—Imprynted at London in Paules churche yarde at the sygne of the holy Ghost, by John Cawoode, Printer of the Kynge and Quenes Maiesties; 1556.

18. **COOPER'S CHRONICLE,** conteininge the whole discourse of the histories as well of this realme, as all other countries, with the succession of their

Kynges, the time of their raigne, and what notable actes were done by them, newly enlarged and augmented, as well in the first part with divers profitable histories, as in the latter ende with the whole summe of those thinges that Paulus Jonius and Sleidane hath written of late yeres, that is, from the beginnyng of Kyng Henrie the eightes raigne unto the late death of Queen Marie, by me Thomas Cooper. Londoni; 1560.

19. **A FAMOUS CRONICLE** of our time called Sleidanes Commentaries concerning the state of religion and Commonwealth during the raigne of the Emperour Charles the fift. Translated out of Latin into Englishe by John Daus. Imprinted at London by Jhon Daye for Abraham Weale and Nicholas England; 1560.

20. **AN ANSWERE TO THE TREATISE OF THE CROSSE:** wherein ye shal see by the plaine and undoubted word of God, the vanities of men disproued: by the true and Godley Fathers of the Church, the dreames and dotages of other controlled: and by lawfull Counsels conspiracies ouerthrown. Reade and Regarde. Imprinted at London, by Henry Denham, for Lucas Harryson; 1565.

21. **A REPLIE UNTO M. HARDINGE** whereof the diligent reader may see the weak and unstable grounds of the Roman Religion, by Bishop Jewell—Black letter. Imprinted at London at the Signe of the Black Oliphante by Henry Wykes; 1566. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

22. **PETER MARTYR, Most learned and fruitfull—Commentaries of D. Peter Martir, Professor of Divinitie in the Schole of Tigure, upon the Epistle of Paul to the Romans**—Black letter. Imprinted at London, by John Daye; 1568.

23. **STULTIFERA NAVIS, OR THE SHIP OF FOOLES,** wherein is showed the folly of all States with divers other workes adjoyned unto the same

very profitable and fruitful for all men—Translated out of Latin into Englishe by A. Barclay, Priest; large woodcut on title page. Imprinted at London in Paules Churchyarde by John Cawood, Printer to the Queens Majestie; 1570.

24. **ROGER ASCHAM—1. Life of Roger Ascham; 2. The Schoolmaster,** printed by J. Daye, 1571; **3. The Second Book of Do.,** 1573; **4. Toxophilus,** printed by T. Marshe, 1571-5; **5. A report and discourse of the affairs and state of Germany, and the Emperor Charles and his Court,** printed by J. Daye; 1571. Bound up together in one volume.

25. **THE FIRST PARTE OF THE MIROUR FOR MAGISTRATES,** contayning the falles of the first unfortunate Princes of this lande, from the coming of Brute to the incarnation of Our Saviour and Redeemer Jesu Christi. Imprinted at London by Thomas Marshe; 1575.

26. **THE LAST PARTE OF THE MIROUR FOR MAGISTRATES,** wherein may be seene by examples passed in this Realme with how grevous plagues vices are punished in great Princes and Magistrates and howe frayle and unstable worldly prosperitie is founde where fortune seemeth moste highly to favour. Newly corrected and amended. Imprinted at London by Thomas Marshe; 1575.

27. **THE FOREST OR COLLECTION OF HISTORYES** no less profitable than pleasant and necessary, done out of Frenche into English by Thomas Fortescue. Imprinted at London by John Daye; 1576.

28. **THE HISTORIE OF IRELANDE** from the first inhabitation thereof unto the year 1509 collected by R. Holinshed and continued until the year 1577—Black letter; many curious woodcuts; Collation; Ornamental woodcut title, with coat of arms on back. Dedication to Sir Henry Sydney. Description of Ireland, 28 leaves; History, 115 pages; List

of Governors, 1 page; Index, 5 pages. Imprinted at London by John Harrison; 1577.

On folio 49 is an illustration of a man being beheaded with an instrument like the guillotine. It may be that the Irish, as well as their Scottish neighbours used the "Maiden" for executing criminals in the olden times, in which case it would be that instrument which is illustrated. The French guillotine, as invented in 1792 by Dr. Antoine Louis, is but a modification of the ancient Scottish "Maiden."

29. **PHISICKE AGAINST FORTUNE,** as well prosperous, as aduerse, conteyned in two bookes. Whereby men are instructed, with lyke indifferencie to remedie theyr affections, as well in tyme of the bryght shynyng sunne of prosperitie, as also of the soule lowryng stormes of adversitie. Expedient for all men, but most necessary for such as be subiect to any notable insult of eyther extremitie. Written in Latine by Francis Petrarch, a most famous Poet, and Oratour. And now first Englished by Thomas Twyne. At London, printed by Richard Watkyns; 1579.

30. **BATMAN UPPON BARTHOLOME, His Booke, De Proprietatibus Rerum**—Newly corrected, enlarged, and amended: with such Additions as are requisite, unto euery severall Booke: Taken foorth of the most approued Author the like heretofore not translated in English. Profitable of all Estates, as well for the benefite of the Mind as the Bodie. London. Imprinted by Thomas East, dwelling by Paules wharfe. 1582.

31. **BIBLE—Genevan or Breeches Edition** — Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in divers languages with most profitable annotations upon all the hard places and other things of great importance, as may appear in the Epistle to the reader. The title is within a fine woodcut border. Black letter. Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker,

Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Maiestie. Royal folio. 1583.

The largest and finest of all the editions of the Breeches Bible.

32. **THE HISTORIE OF CAMBRIA,** now called Wales A part of the most famous Yland of Brytaine, written in the Brytish language about two hundreth yeares past; translated into English by H. Lhoyd, Gentleman: Corrected, augmented, and continued out of records and best approued Authors, by Dauid Powel, Doctor in diuinitie. Imprinted at London by Rafe Newberie and Henrie Denham; 1584.

32a. **HOLINSHED — The Historie of England,** from the time that it was first inhabited until the time that it was last conquered: Wherein the sundrie alterations of the state under forren people is declared; and other manifold obseruations remembered: Now newlie read ouer, and diligentlie digested into bookes and chapters, with their seuerall arguments prefixed, conteining an abridgement of the whole historie, for the helpe of readers judgment and memorie: With two tables of particulars, the one serving the description, the other the historie: By Abr. Fleming. London; 1586.

33. **AMOROUS FIAMMETTA,** by Boccaccio—Wherein is sette downe a catalogue of all and singular passions of Love, iealosie incident to an enamoured young Gentlewoman with a notable caveat for all women to eschew deceitfull and wicked Love, by an apparent example of a Neapolitan Lady; her approved and long miseries, and with many profound dehortations for the same, and with a table at the end of the cheefest matters. Done into English by Barthol Young, of the Med Temple. Printed by J.C. (John Charlwood), for Thomas Newman; 1587.

34. **THE MIRROR FOR MAGISTRATES,** wherein may be seene, by examples passed in this Realme, with how greuous plagues vices are punished in great Princes and Magistrates, and how fraile and unstable worldly prosperity is found, where Fortune seems most highly to favour: Newly imprinted, and with the addition of diuers tragedies enlarged. At London, in Fleete Street, by Henry Marsh, being the asigne of Thomas Marsh; 1587.

35. **HOLINSHED—Irish Historie,** composed and written by Giraldus Cambrensis, and translated into English (with scholies to the same) by John Hooker of the citie of Excester, gentleman; togither with the supplie of the said historie, from the death of King Henrie the eight vnto this present yeere 1587, doone also by the said John Hooker: and dedicated to the Honorable Sir Walter Raleigh Knight, lord warden of the stannarie in the counties of Devon and Cornwall. London; 1587.

36. **THE ZODIAKE OF LIFE,** written by the excellent and Christian Poet, Marcellus Palingenius Stellatus —Wherein are conteined twelue seuerall labours, painting out most liuely, the whole compasse of the world, the reformation of manners, the miseries of mankinde, the pathway to virtue and vice, the externitie of the Soule, the course of the Heauens, the misteries of nature, and diuers other circumstances of great learning, and no less iudgement. Translated out of Latine into English, by Barnabie Googe. Imprinted at London by Robert Robinson dwelling in Feter Lane neere Holborne; 1588.

37. **THE NEW TESTAMENT** translated out of the vulgar Latin by the Papists at Rheims, with the translation out of the original Greeke, as used in the Church of England, in parallel columns, with a confutation of glosses, etc., by W. Fulke, D.D. Imprinted at London by C. Barker; 1589. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

38. **THE ARTE OF ENGLISH POESSIE**—Contriued into three Books: The first of Poets and Poesie, the second of Proportion, the third of Ornament. At London. Printed by Richard Field, dwelling in the black-Friers, neere Ludgate; 1589.

39. **SPENSER—The Faerie Queene** Disposed into twelve books/ Fashioning/ XII. Morall Vertues/ (with device of lily on title) dedication to Queen Elizabeth on back of title. London, printed for William Ponsonbie; 1590. The Second/ Part of the/ Faerie Queene/ containing/ The Fourth/ Fifth and/ Sixth Bookes By Ed. Spenser (with device of Anchor on title). Imprinted at London for William/ Ponsonby; 1596. Fine, full-page woodcut of St. George and the Dragon at end of Book I. First edition of both parts, and a fine, large, perfect copy; bound in 2 volumes.

Although 12 books are mentioned on the title page, only six were ever produced.

40. **A MOST PLEASANT, Fruitful, and Wittie Werke, of the Best State of a Publique Weale, and of the new Yle called Utopia**—Written in Latine, by the right worthie and famous Syr Thomas Moore, Knight: and translated into English by Raphe Robinson, sometime fellow of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford. And now this third Edition, newly corrected and amended. London, printed by Thomas Creedo; 1597.

41. **A REPORT OF THE KINGDOME OF CONGO,** a Region of Africa, and of the countries that border rounde about the same, drawnn out of the writingss and discourses of Odoardo Lopez, a Portugall, by Phillippo Pizasetta—Translated out of the Italian by A. Hartwell, London. Printed by John Wolfe; 1597.

Contains a map showing a ditch begun in ancient times to enjoin both seas together, the Mediterranean and the Red Seas, supposed to be the origin of the Suez Canal.

42. **THE NEW TESTAMENT,** translated out of the Greeke by Theodore Beza.—Interleaved throughout, and containing copious MS. notes. London, R. Barker; 1607. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

43. **HOMER—The Iliads of Homer,** Prince of Poets, never before in any language truly translated, with a comment on some of the chief places, donne according to the Greeke by George Chapman; fine engraved title by Hole, and the engraved plate showing column to the memory of Prince Henry. At London, printed for Nathaniel Butter; 1611. Also, **Homer's Odysses,** translated according to ye Greeke by George Chapman; emblematical engraved title by Hole, with figures of Homer, Ulysses and Pallas. Imprinted at London by Richard Field for Nathaniel Butter; 1614. The two works bound in one volume.

44. **THE FAERIE QUEEN: The Shepheard's Calendar:** Together with the other Works of England's Arch-Poet, Edm. Spenser—Collected into one Volume, and carefully corrected. Printed by H. L. for Mathew Lownes; 1617.

45. **SHAKESPEARE** — The late and much-admired play, called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation of the whole history, adventures, and fortunes of the saide Prince, written by W. Shakespeare. Printed for T.B.; 1619.

Device on title same as on Poems, 1640. On back of title is written in an old hand, "Death found Surly Ben exceeding poor." Autograph of Sir George Grey on title. This is the edition of 1619, although some previous owner has altered the date to 1609.

46. **DRAYTON — Poly-Olbion or a Chorographicall Description of Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, Forests and other parts of this renouned Isle of Great Britaine**—Digested in a poem by Michael Drayton, Esqr. London, printed by H.L. for M. Lownes, J. Browne, J. Helene, J. Busbie; 1613. Second part, or continuance, of Poly-Olbion, Lon-

don, printed by Augustine Mathews for John Marriott, John Grismand, and Thomas Dewe; 1622. Two volumes bound in one; fine engraved title by Hole; portrait of Prince Henry and 31 maps; a very fine and perfect copy; 1613-22.

47. **SHAKESPEARE — Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies**—Published according to the True Originall copies. London, printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount; 1623. Leaf with verses opposite title, also title, are in facsimile; dedication is re-margined, and Catalogue of Plays mounted; last leaf mounted and damaged; otherwise this copy is in good, sound condition throughout; size of page, 12 $\frac{5}{16}$in. by 8$\frac{1}{4}$in; bound in Russia, probably by Roger Payne.

The first folio edition of Shakespeare's Works is constantly rising in value. In March last, at Sotheby's, the Van Antwerp copy was sold for the very large sum of £3,600, Mr. B. Quaritch being the purchaser. This is the record price at auction for a printed book in the English language. The copy referred to is, however, one of the most perfect known, it being in almost faultless condition.

According to Mr. Sidney Lee's revised census (1906), 178 copies are known to be in existence.

48. **THE GOLDEN TRADE**: or A discovery of the Riuer Gambia, and the Golden Trade of the Athiopians. Also, The Commerce with a great blacke Merchant, called Buckor Sano, and his report of the houses couered with Gold, and other strange obseruations for the good of our owne countrey; Set downe as they were collected in trauelling, part of the yeares 1620 and 1621. By Richard Jobson, Gentleman, London. Printed by Nicholas Okes, and are to be sold by Nicholas Bourne, dwelling at the entrance of the Royall Exchange; 1623.

49. **SHAKESPEARE — Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies**—Published according to the true original copies. The Second Impression. Portrait mounted and verses to the

reader written in ink below. Title wanting, otherwise a good large copy, in old calf binding. Size of page, 12⅞ x 8¾in. The Colophon reads, "Printed at London by Thomas Cotes for John Smethwick, William Aspley, Richard Hawkins, Richard Mayhew and Robert Allot; 1632.

50. **THE PURPLE ISLAND, OR THE ISLE OF MAN,** together with Piscatorie Eclogs and other Poetical Miscellanies by P.P. (With the last leaf, usually wanting, containing a Poem by Frances Quarles.) Printed by the Printers to the Universitie Cambridge; 1633.

51. **THE HISTORIE OF IRELAND,** collected by three learned authors, viz., Meredith Hanmer Doctor in Divinitie; Edmund Campion sometime Fellow of St. John's Colledge in Oxford; and Edmund Spenser, Esq., Dublin. Printed by the Societie of Stationers, Printers to the Kings Most Excellent Majestie; 1633.

52. **ORLANDO FURIOSO IN ENGLISH HEROICAL VERSE**—By Sr. John Harington of Bathe Knight. Now thirdly revised and amended, with the Addition of the Author's Epigrams. London, printed by G. Miller for J. Parker; 1634.

53. **THE PLEASANT HISTORY OF THOMAS OF READING, or the Six Worthy Yeomen of the West**—Corrected and enlarged by T.D. At London, printed for Robert Bird; 1636.

54. **THOMAS HERBERT—Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the Great,** especially describing the Famous Empires of Persia and Industant; as also Divers other Kingdoms in the Oriental Indies and Isles Adjacent. Illustrated with numerous curious old engravings and maps. London; 1638.

55. **SHAKESPEARE—Poems,** written by Wil Shakespeare, Gent. Portrait by Marshall; device on title. Printed at London by Tho. Cotes, and

are to be sold by John Benson, dwelling in St. Dunstans Church-yard; 1640. Complete copy, bound in blue morocco by F. Bedford.

56. **THE WORKES OF BENJAMIN JONSON**—Engraved title by Hole, and portrait engraved by Vaughan. London, printed by Richard Bishop, and are to be sold by Andrew Crooke in St. Paules Church-yard; 1640. Also the second volume, containing Bartholomew Fayre, the Staple of News, the Devill is an Asse and other pieces. London, printed for Richard Meighen; 1640. The three plays mentioned have each a separate title bearing the imprint: London, printed by J.B. for Robert Allot, and are to be sold at the Signe of the Beare in Paules Churchyarde; 1631.

57. **BEN JONSON—Q. Horatius Flaccus; his Art of Poetry.** Englished by Ben Jonson. With other Workes of Author, never Printed before. London: Printed by J. Okes, for John Benson; 1640.

58. **THE LIFE OF MERLIN, SURNAMED AMBROSIUS**—His Prophesies, and Predictions Interpreted; and their truth made good by our English Annalls, Being a Chronographicall History of all the Kings, and memorable passages of this Kingdome, from Brute to the Reigne of our Royall Soveraigne King Charles. London: Printed by J. Okes, and are to be sold by Jasper Emery in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Eagle and Child, near St. Austins Gate; 1641.

59. **MERLINUS ANGLICUS JUNIOR: The English Merlin revived: or, His prediction upon the Affaires of the English Common-wealth, and of all or most Kingdomes of Christendome this present Yeare, 1644.** By W.L. Published according to order. London, Printed by R.W. for T.V., and are to be sold by I.S. in Little Britaine; 1644.

60. **KILLING NO MURDER.**—Proving 'tis lawful and meritorious in the Sight of God and Man, to

destroy, by any means, Tyrants of all Degrees, their Creatures and Dependants; That should attempt the Subversion of Liberty in a Free State, to introduce Slavery, Beggary etc. Demonstrated from Holy Writ, the Laws of Nature, and the most celebrated Authors, Ancient and Modern. By the brave Colonel Titus, Alias W. Allen. Illustrated with many Examples of true Patriotism, And contains many Things that deserve a serious Consideration in our present State. Wherein nothing but the exertion of a general public Spirit can avert our being curs'd with a Train of Evils impending; and when too late, the Pusillanimous may cry, Good Lord; who could have thought it? To which are added, the Sentiments of an illustrious Patriot, deceas'd; on important Subjects that concern the very Being of the Constitution and Liberties of Britain. Edinburgh: Printed for J. Ker, and sold at the Highlander, a Snuff Shop, in Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane, London; 1649.

61. **ROBERT BURTON—The Anatomy of Melancholy,** what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptomes, prognostickes and severall cures of it, by Democritus Junior, with a Satyricall preface. The 6th edition, revised and corrected by the Author. Oxford, Printed for Henry Cripps; 1651.

62. **MONTROSE REDIVIVUS, or the Portraieture of James late Marquess of Montrose, Earl of Kincardin, Etc.** 1. In his Actions, in the years 1644, 1645 and 1646, for Charles the First. 2. In his Passions, in the years 1649, 1650, for Charles the Second K. of Scots. London, Printed for Jo. Ridley, at the Castle in Fleet-street, neer Ram-alley; 1652.

63. **PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH**—(1) Resolves of Parliament concerning Rates for composition of delinquents 1650. (2) Resolved upon the question of the Parliament that all recognizances for Peace, good behaviour, etc., be absolutely discharged 1651. (3) An Act for Continuing the High Court of Justice 1651. (4) An Act with

instructions to the Commissioners of the respective Militia 1651. (5) An Act enabling the Militia of the City of London to raise horse within the said City for the defense of the Parliament 1650. (6) A presentation to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by Ed. Burroughs 1659. All with arms of the Commonwealth, bound in 6 vols. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

64. **THE COMMONWEALTH OF OCEANA,** by Sir James Harrington, with the dedication to Oliver Cromwell. London; 1656. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

65. **OLIVER CROMWELL**—Various Acts of Cromwell's Parliament; printed in Black letter, viz.:—

(1) Act for the Security of the Lord Protector, 1657.
(2) Act for the taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, 1656.
(3) Act for Renouncing and Disannulling the Pretended Title of Charles Stuart, etc., 1657.
(4) Act for the Exportation of several Commodities of the Breed, Growth and Manufacture, 1657.
(5) Act for better Improvement and Advancing the Receipts of the Excise and New-Impost, 1657.
(6) A Book of Values of Merchandise Imported, 1657.
(7) The Humble Petition and Advice, presented unto His Highness the Lord Protector, 1657.
(8) An Act and Declaration touching several Acts and Ordinances, 1657.
(9) An Act for an Assessment upon England, 1657.
(10) An Act for Raising of Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling in Scotland, 1657.
(11) An Act for Continuing and Establishing the Subsidie of Tunnage and Poundage, 1657.
(12) Instructions for Commissioners for Surveying Forests, 1657.
(13) An Act for the Prevention of the Multiplicity of Buildings in London, 1657.

(14) An Act for the Better Observation of the Lords-Day, 1657.

(15) An Act for Discovering, Convicting and Repressing of Popish Recusants, 1657.

(16) An Act for the better Suppressing of Theft, 1657.

(17) An Act for Indempnifying of such Persons as have Acted for the Service of the Publique, 1657.

(18) An Act for the taking away of Purveyance, and Compositions of Purveyance, 1657.

(19) An Act against Vagrants, 1657.

(20) An Act For quiet Enjoying of Sequestered Parsonages and Vicaridges, 1657.

(21) An Act giving License for Transporting Fish in Foreign Bottoms, 1657.

(22) An Act for Limiting and Setling the Prices for Wines, 1657.

(23) An Act for Punishing of such Persons as live at Highrates, 1657.

(24) An Act for the Improvement of the Revenue of the Customs and Excise, 1657.

(25) An Act for the Attainder of the Rebels in Ireland, 1657.

(26) An Act for the Assuring, Confirming and Setling of Lands and Estates in Ireland, 1657.

(27) An Act for the Adjournment of the present Parliament, 1657.

The above are bound together in one folio volume.

66. **THE HOLY BIBLE**—Field's Cambridge Edition of 1659, on large paper ruled throughout in red; extra illustrated by the insertion of over 200 large plates after pictures by the old Masters; bound in two vols.; Old English binding; Harleian gold tooling. Bound up with Volume I. is a copy of the large folio edition of the Book of Common Prayer, in black letter; 1660. (Presented by H. Shaw.)

67. **PARADISE REGAIN'D**—A Poem In IV. Books. To which is added Samson Agonistes. The Author John Milton. London, Printed by J.M. for John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet street, near Temple Bar; 1671. Licensed July 2, 1670.

68. **THE FAMOUS AND DELECTABLE HISTORY OF DON BELLIANIS OF GREECE, OR, THE HONOUR OF CHIVALRY:** Containing His Valiant Exploits, strange and dangerous Adventures, with his admirable love to the Princesses Florisbella, Daughter of the Souldan of Babilond. Now newly written, by Francis Kirkman. In three parts. First part no date; second 1671; third 1672. London. Printed for Francis Kirkman, and are to be sold by most booksellers; 1673.

69. **SPENSER—The Works of that Famous English Poet,** viz., The Fairy Queen, The Shepherd's Calendar, The History of Ireland, etc., whereunto is added an Account of his Life, with other new additions never before in print. With plate of Spenser's tomb facing title page. London, Printed by Henry Hills for Jonathan Edwin at the Three Roses, Ludgate Street; 1678-9.

70. **GILBERT BURNETT, BISHOP OF SALISBURY—History of the Reformation of the Church of England**—Large paper copy; numerous fine portraits in proof state; engraved titles; 2 volumes. Printed by T.H. for Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown, St. Paul's Church-yard; 1679-81. Bound in red leather, with elaborate gold tooling on back and sides, an interesting specimen of 17th Century Scotch binding. From the Hamilton Palace Library. Autograph of one of the Dukes of Hamilton on title page of Volume I.

71. **AN HISTORICAL RELATION OF THE ISLAND CEYLON, IN THE EAST-INDIES:** together with an Account of the Detaining in Captivity the Author and divers other Englishmen now Living there, and of the Author's Miraculous Escape.

Illustrated with Figures, and a Map of the Island. By Robert Knox, a Captive there near Twenty Years. London, Printed by Richard Chiswell, Printer to the Royal Society, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard; 1681.

72. **SHAKESPEARE — Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies,** published according to the true original copies, unto which is added seven plays never before printed in folio—Pericles, Prince of Tyre, The London Prodigal, The History of Thomas Lord Cromwell, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, The Puritan Widow, A Yorkshire Tragedy, The Tragedy of Locrine. The Fourth Edition. London; printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bently, at the Anchor in the New Exchange, the Crane in St. Paul's Churchyard, and in Russell St. Covent Garden; 1685. A very fine, perfect copy, as clean as if only just from the press. Size of page, 13⅜ x 8¾in.; bound in red Levant morocco.

73. **CHAUCER — The Works of our Ancient, Learned, and Excellent English Poet, Jeffrey Chaucer.** As they have lately been compared with the best Manuscripts, and several things added, never befor in print, to which is adjoyn'd the Story of the Siege of Thebes, by John Lidgate, Monk of Bury. Together with the life of Chaucer. Arms of Chaucer facing title page. London, printed in the year MDCLXXXVII (1687).

74. **KING CHARLES THE MARTYR—Works of;** with a collection of Declarations, Treaties, and other papers concerning the differences betwixt His said Majesty and His two Houses of Parliament. Fine plates. Large paper copy, royal folio. London; 1687.

75. **THE MOST EXCELLENT AND FAMOUS HISTORY Of the Most Renowned Knight, Amadis of Greece.** Surnam'd the Knight of the Burning Sword, Son to Lifvart of Greece, and the Fair

Onoloria of Trebisond: Together with the high and noble Enterprizes of his Cozen Lucencio, and many other Noble Knights and Gallant Ladies: All no less Useful than Pleasant. Humbly Addrest to the Beauties of Great Britain By a Person of Quality. Licensed according to Order. Printed for J. Deacon at the Angel in Guilt-Spur-Street without Newgate, and J. Blare at the Looking-Glass on London Bridge; 1693.

76. **THE FAMOUS HISTORY OF MONTELION, Knight of the Oracle.** Son to the true Mirrour of Princes, The Most Renowned Pericles, King of Assyria, shewing His Strange Birth, Unfortunate Love, perilous Adventures, in Arms: And how he came to the Knowledge of his Parents. Interlaced with Variety of Pleasant and Delightful Discourse. London, Printed for W. Thackeray and E. Tracey, at the Three Bibles, on London-Bridge, by Emanuel Foord; 1695.

77. **THE FAMOUS HISTORY OF THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM** — Saint George of England, Saint Denis of France, Saint James of Spain, Saint Anthony of Italy, Saint Andrew of Scotland, Saint Patrick of Ireland, and Saint David of Wales. Whereunto is added by the first Author, the true manner of their Deaths, being seven Famous Tragedies: and how they came to be called the seven Saints of Christendom. By Richard Johnson. London, Printed by Richard Bishop.